

# Часть 1

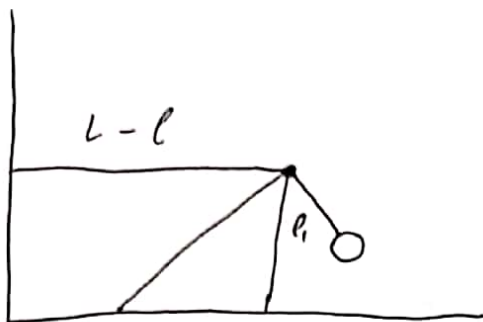
Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (1 часть)**

Шифр: **21200357**

ID профиля: **861910**

Вариант 4

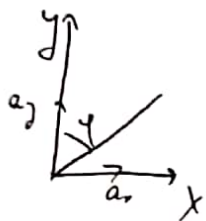
1)



$l_1 = l \cos \alpha$   
 $x_{max} = L - l + l \cos \alpha$   
 $y_{max} = l \sin \alpha$

$\cos \alpha = \frac{8}{17}$   
 $\sin \alpha = \frac{15}{17}$   
 $\tan \alpha = \frac{8}{15}$

$a_x = \ddot{x}_{max} = l \ddot{\alpha} (\cos \alpha - 1)$   
 $a_y = \ddot{y}_{max} = -l \ddot{\alpha} \sin \alpha$



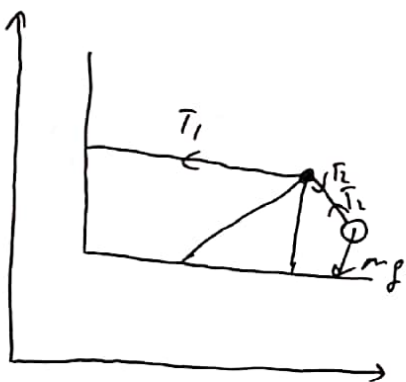
$\tan \varphi = \frac{a_x}{a_y} = \frac{l \ddot{\alpha} (\cos \alpha - 1)}{-l \ddot{\alpha} \sin \alpha} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{2} \tan \alpha$

1.1. →

$\Rightarrow \tan \varphi = \frac{g}{\frac{17}{15} g} = \frac{3}{5}$

Ответ  $\frac{3}{5}$

1.2.



$a_x = -\frac{T_2}{m} \cos \alpha = a_y \tan \varphi$

$a_y = \frac{T_2 \sin \alpha}{m} - g = a_y \tan \alpha \tan \varphi - g$

$\Rightarrow a_y = \frac{-g}{1 - \tan \alpha \tan \varphi} = \frac{-g}{1 - \frac{8}{15} \cdot \frac{3}{5}} = \frac{25}{33} g$

$A_x = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (L - l) = -l \ddot{\alpha} \frac{a_y}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{17}{15} \left( \frac{25}{33} g \right) = \frac{85}{33} g$

Ответ  $-\frac{85}{33} g$

1.3. Так как шарик отскакивает и не соскальзывает, то  $T_1 = T_2$  и  $A_x = \frac{T_2 (\cos \alpha - 1)}{m} = \frac{m a_x (\cos \alpha - 1)}{m \cos \alpha}$

$= \frac{m}{m} a_y \frac{\tan \alpha (1 - \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{m}{m} A_x \tan \alpha \tan \varphi (1 - \cos \alpha)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{m}{m} = \frac{1}{\tan \alpha \tan \varphi (1 - \cos \alpha)} = \frac{1}{\frac{8}{15} \cdot \frac{3}{5} \cdot \frac{8}{17}} = \frac{425}{72}$

Ответ  $\frac{425}{72}$

1) - Задача (2)

$$1.4. \quad a_{y2} - \frac{25}{3} g_2 \frac{d'U}{dt'} \Rightarrow 0 - 4 \frac{a_{y2} z^2}{2} \Rightarrow z_2 \sqrt{\frac{664}{25g}} //$$

2)  $\int c dT_2 dU + P \alpha V \quad dU = \frac{3}{2} \int R dT$  oder  $\frac{\sqrt{664}}{25g}$

2.1  $\Delta Q_2 \int c dT_2 \int_{T_0}^{0.75T_0} \frac{3}{5} R \frac{T}{T_0} dT_2 = \frac{3}{2} \int R dT \left( \left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^2 T_0^2 - (T_0)^2 \right) =$

$$= -\frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{16} \int R T_0 = -\frac{63}{160} \int R T_0 //$$

oder  $-\frac{63}{160} \int R T_0$

2.2  $A = \int P dV = \int c dT - \int dU = \frac{9}{10} \frac{R}{T_0} (T^2 - T_0^2) - \frac{3}{2} \int R (T - T_0) =$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int R (T - T_0) \left( \frac{3}{5} \left( 1 + \frac{T}{T_0} \right) - 1 \right) //$$

$A = \frac{3}{2} \int R (T - T_0) \left( \frac{3}{5} \left( 1 + \frac{T}{T_0} \right) - 1 \right)$

$\frac{dA}{dT} = \frac{9}{5} \int R \frac{T}{T_0} - \frac{3}{2} \int R = 0 \Rightarrow T_{min} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{9} T_0 = \frac{5}{6} T_0 //$

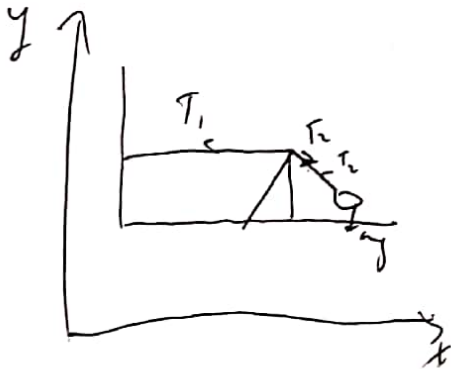
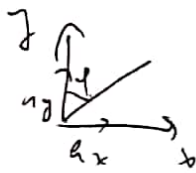
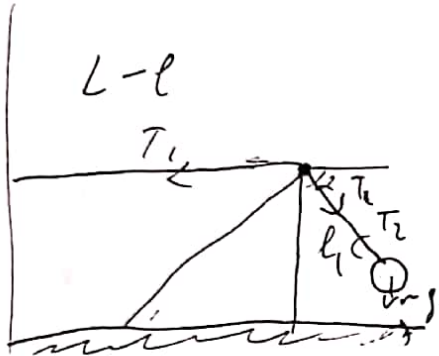
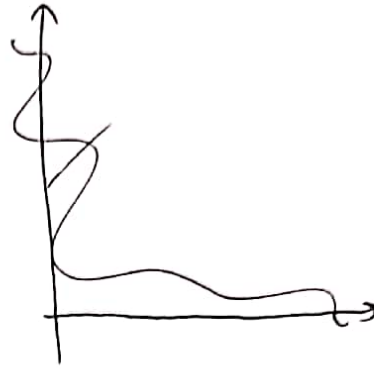
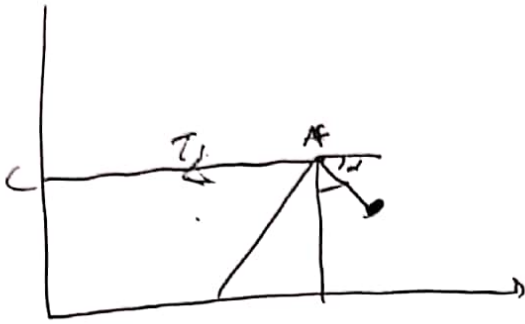
oder  $\frac{5}{6} T_0$

2.3  $A = \frac{3}{2} \int R (T_{min} - T_0) \left( \frac{3}{5} \left( 1 + \frac{T_{min}}{T_0} \right) - 1 \right) =$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \int R \left( -\frac{1}{6} T_0 \right) \left( \frac{5}{5} \cdot \frac{11}{6} - 1 \right) = -\frac{1}{40} \int R T_0 //$$

oder  $-\frac{1}{40} \int R T_0$

# Терновик



$$l_2 = l \cos \alpha$$

$$x_2 = L - l + l \cos \alpha$$

$$y_{\text{гор}} = l \cos \alpha$$

$$a_x = \ddot{x}_2 = l(\ddot{\alpha} \cos \alpha - \dot{\alpha}^2 \sin \alpha)$$

$$a_y = \ddot{y}_2 = -l \ddot{\alpha} \sin \alpha$$

$$t \sin \varphi = \frac{a_x}{a_y} = \frac{1 - \cos \alpha}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{1}{\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\tan \frac{\alpha}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\frac{3}{5}}} = \frac{3}{5}$$

или

$$a_x = \frac{T_2}{m} \cos \alpha = g \cos \alpha$$

$$a_y = \frac{T_2 \sin \alpha}{m} - g = -g \sin \alpha$$

$$a_y = -g \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 \varphi}} = \frac{-g}{1 + \frac{25}{9}} = \frac{-9g}{34}$$

$$l \ddot{\alpha} = \frac{d^2}{dt^2} (L - l) - l =$$

$$= \frac{-9g}{34} = \frac{17}{17} \cdot \left( \frac{25}{33} g \right) = \frac{85}{55} g$$

# Решение

$$A_{\text{max}} = \frac{F_1(\cos \alpha - 1)}{m} = \frac{m g (\cos \alpha - 1)}{m \cos \alpha} = \frac{m g (1 - \cos \alpha)}{\cos \alpha}$$

$$= \frac{m}{M} A_{\text{max}} = \frac{m}{M} g (1 - \cos \alpha) \Rightarrow \frac{m}{M} = \frac{1}{g (1 - \cos \alpha)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\frac{8}{18} \cdot \frac{8}{15} \cdot \frac{9}{17}} = \frac{425}{72}$$

$$a_y = \frac{25}{77} \Rightarrow \frac{d^2 H}{dt^2} \Rightarrow (0 - H) = \frac{a_y H^2}{2} \Rightarrow H = \sqrt{\frac{664}{48}}$$

$$\int c dT = dU = PdV \quad dU = \frac{3}{2} \int P dV$$

$$P = \frac{3}{2} \frac{RT}{V}$$

$$dQ = \int c dT = \int_{T_0}^{0.45 T_0} \frac{9}{4} \frac{R T}{T_0} dT = \frac{9 R}{10 T_0} \left( \left( \frac{3}{7} \right)^2 T_0^2 - T_0^2 \right)$$

$$= - \frac{9}{70} \cdot \frac{7}{16} R T_0 = - \frac{63}{160} R T_0$$

$$A = \int P dV = \int_{T_0}^T c dT - \int_{T_0}^T dU = \frac{9 R}{10 T_0} (T^2 - T_0^2) - \frac{3}{2} R (T - T_0) = \frac{3}{2} R (T - T_0) \left( \frac{1}{5} \left( 1 + \frac{T}{T_0} \right) - 1 \right)$$

$$\frac{dA}{dT} = \frac{9}{5} R \frac{T}{T_0} - \frac{3}{2} R \Rightarrow T_{\text{max}} = \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{5}{9} T_0 = \frac{5}{6} T_0$$

Зерновик

$$A = \frac{3}{2} \rho R (T_{n,2} - T_0) / \frac{3}{5} \left( 1 + \frac{T_{n,2}}{R} - 1 \right) = \frac{3}{2} \rho R \left( \frac{1}{6} T_0 \right) \left( \frac{7}{5} \cdot \frac{11}{6} - 1 \right) / 2$$
$$= \frac{1}{40} \rho R T_0$$

# Часть 2

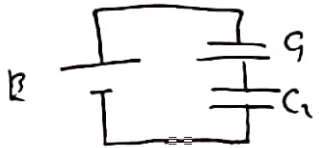
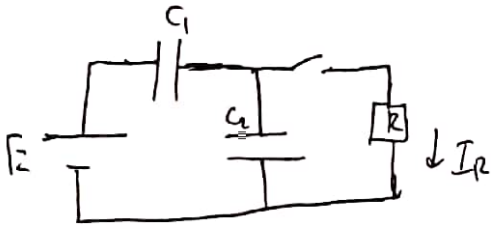
Олимпиада: **Физика, 11 класс (2 часть)**

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Вариант 4

3)



Риск это го замыкания цепи

$$q_0 \approx q_1, 2q_2 \Rightarrow \frac{q_0}{C} + \frac{q_0}{5C} = E \Rightarrow q_0 = \frac{5}{6} EC$$

3.1) После замыкания напряжение на конденсаторе равно

$$U_{C2} = \frac{q_0}{C} = \frac{5}{6} E \Rightarrow I_{02} = \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{E}{R}$$

Ответ  $\frac{5 \cdot E}{6 \cdot R}$

3.2)

$$\begin{cases} E - \frac{q_1}{C_1} - I_R \cdot R = 0 \\ I_R \cdot R = \frac{q_2}{C_2} \\ I_R = \frac{dq_1}{dt} = -\frac{dq_2}{dt} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} E - \frac{q_1}{5C} - \frac{q_2}{C} = 0 \\ \frac{d(q_1 - q_2)}{dt} = \frac{q_2}{RC} \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{cases} q_1 = 5CE - 5q_2 \\ \frac{d(-6q_2)}{dt} = \frac{q_2}{RC} \end{cases}$$

$$q_2 = q_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{6RC}\right) \Rightarrow q_1 \rightarrow 5CE$$

$$W = (5CE - q_0) + \frac{q_0^2}{2C_1} + \frac{q_0^2}{2C_2} = \frac{5(CE)^2}{2C_1} + Q \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow Q = \frac{25}{12} E^2 C$$

Ответ  $\frac{25}{12} E^2 C$



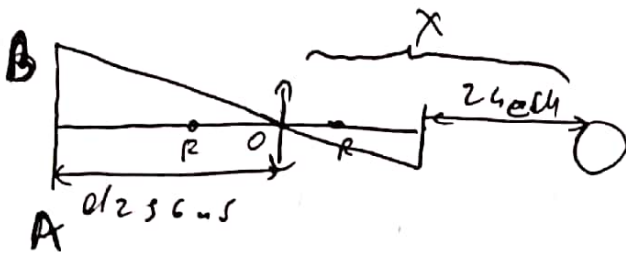
Задача 4

$$3.3. \frac{dI_2}{dt} - \frac{I_0}{6RC} \exp\left(-\frac{t_0}{6RC}\right) = -I_0$$

$$I_2 - 6 \cdot \frac{dI_2}{dt} = 6I_0 //$$

Ответ  $6I_0$

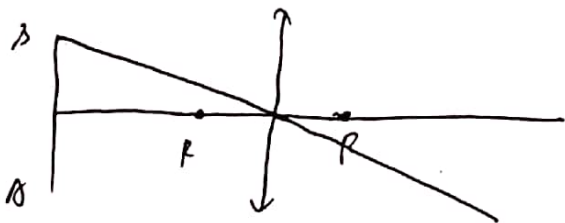
5)



$$5. \quad 1 \frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{l} = \frac{1}{f} \Rightarrow l = \frac{d \cdot f}{d - f} = 32 \text{ cm} \Rightarrow k = 2l + 24 = 56 \text{ cm}$$

ответ 56 см

1.2

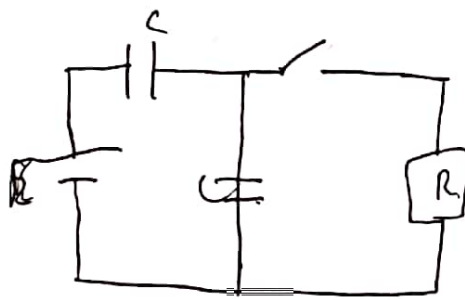
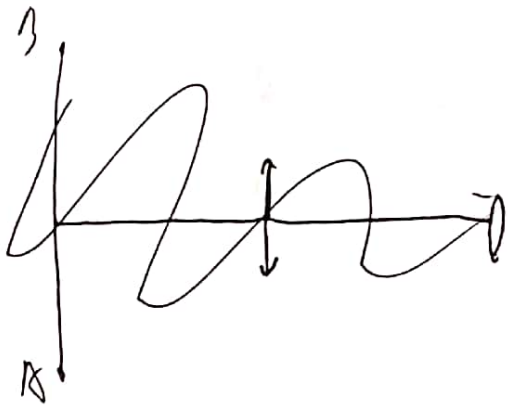


$$Bm = h = \frac{H \cdot l}{d} = \frac{H \cdot f}{d - f}$$

$$P_m = \frac{FH}{d - f} = 3 \text{ cm}$$

ответ 3 см

# Тепловат



$$I_0 = \frac{U_0}{R} = \frac{U_0}{\frac{R}{2}} = \frac{2U_0}{R}$$

$$I_0 = \frac{5EC}{6}$$

$$U_C = \frac{U_0}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{t}{6RC} \right) = \frac{25E}{6n}$$

$$R - \frac{r_1}{4} - I_n \cdot R = 0$$

$$I_n \cdot R = \frac{r_1}{4}$$

$$I_n = \frac{d r_1}{dt} = \frac{d r_2}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d r_2}{dt} = \frac{d(r_1 - r_2)}{dt} \Rightarrow \frac{d(-6r_1)}{dt} = \frac{r_1}{RC}$$

$$R \frac{d r_1}{dt} = -\frac{r_1}{RC} \Rightarrow r_1 = I_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{6RC}\right)$$

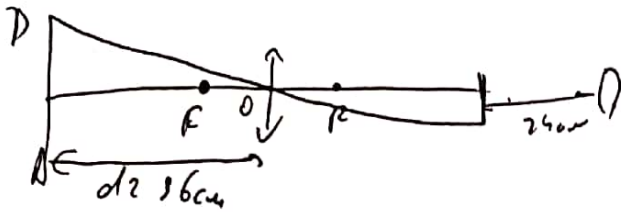
$$r_1 = I_0 \exp\left(-\frac{t}{6RC}\right) \Rightarrow r_1(t \rightarrow \infty) = 0$$

$$I_n \rightarrow \frac{5EC}{6}$$

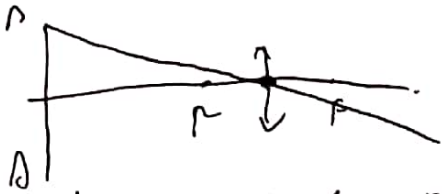
$$R \cdot (5EC - I_0) + \frac{I_0^2}{2C} + \frac{R_0^2}{2C} = \frac{(5EC)^2}{2C} + Q \Rightarrow I_n = \frac{6dQ}{dt} = \frac{6I_0}{6RC}$$

$$I_n = \frac{25}{n} R^2 C$$

7. Упростите



$$\frac{1}{d} + \frac{1}{l} = \frac{1}{F} \Rightarrow l = \frac{d \cdot F}{d - F} = \frac{36 \cdot 24}{36 - 24} = 72 \text{ cm} \quad (256)$$



$$D_m = h \cdot \frac{l}{d} = \frac{F \cdot h}{d - F} = \frac{24 \cdot 36}{36 - 24} = 288 \text{ cm} \quad (3)$$

